* In a novel, an author strives to use words that create a scene in the reader’s mind. To create this **imagery,** an author relies on descriptive and figurative language.
* Imagery helps readers further understand characters, conflict, and setting.

1. *Jonas hurried through the door and found himself in a comfortably furnished living area. It was not unlike his own family unit’s dwelling. Furniture was standard throughout the community: practical, sturdy, the function of each piece clearly defined. A bed for sleeping. A table for eating. A desk for studying.*

*All those things were in this spacious room, though each was slightly different from those in his own dwelling. The fabrics on the upholstered chairs and sofa were slightly thicker and more luxurious; the table legs were not straight like those at home, but slender and curved, with a small carved decoration at the foot. The bed, in an alcove at the far end of the room, was draped with a splendid cloth embroidered over its entire surface with intricate designs.*

*But the most conspicuous difference was the books . . . this room’s walls were completely covered by bookcases, filled, which reached to the ceiling. There must have been hundreds – perhaps thousands – of books, their titles embossed in shiny letters.* (93-94)

1. What picture is formed in your mind?

2. How does this imagery influence your understanding of the following:

**Characters:**

**Conflict:**

**Setting:**

2. *“It’s as if . . .” The man paused, seeming to search his mind for the right words of description. “It’s like going downhill through deep snow on a sled,” he said, finally. “At first it’s exhilarating: the speed; the sharp, clear air; but then the snow accumulates, builds up on the runners, and you slow, you have to push hard to keep going, and—” (99)*

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**Characters:**

**Conflict:**

**Setting:**